

USE OF PROPARGYL GLYCINE AMINO PROPARGYL DIOL
COMPOUNDS FOR PREVENTION OF HYPERTENSION

RELATED APPLICATIONS

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This application is a divisional of U.S. Application
Serial No. 09/479,280, filed 6 January 2000, which issued as U.S.
Patent No. 6,342,624, which is a continuation of Application
Serial No. 09/969,522 filed on 13 November 1997, which is a
10 continuation of Application Serial No. 08/771,334, filed on 16
January 1996, which is a continuation of Application Serial No.
08/199,237, filed 28 February 1994, which issued 16 January 1996
as U.S. Patent 5,484,812, which is a continuation-in-part of
Application Serial No. 07/784,272, filed on 29 October 1991,
15 which issued on 29 June 1993 as U.S. Patent 5,223,535.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Renin-inhibiting compounds are known for control of
20 hypertension. Of particular interest herein are compounds useful
as renin inhibiting agents.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

25 Renin is a proteolytic enzyme produced and secreted
into the bloodstream by the juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney.
In the bloodstream, renin cleaves a peptide bond in the serum
protein angiotensinogen to produce a decapeptide known as
angiotensin I. A second enzyme known as angiotensin converting
30 enzyme, cleaves angiotensin I to produce the octapeptide known as
angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a potent pressor agent
responsible for vasoconstriction and elevation of cardiovascular
pressure. Attempts have been made to control hypertension by
blocking the action of renin or by blocking the formation of
35 angiotensin II in the body with inhibitors of angiotensin I
converting enzyme.

Classes of compounds published as inhibitors of the
action of renin on angiotensinogen include renin antibodies,
40 pepstatin and its analogs, phospholipids, angiotensinogen
analogues, pro-renin related analogues and peptide aldehydes.